

THE COIN COLLECTOR'S JOURNAL

Vol. 3, No 9

December 1936



Germany's New Five Marks

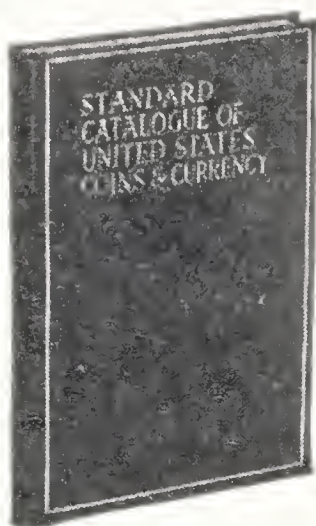
SEE PAGE 185

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Vol. 3, No. 9

New York, December, 1936

Whole No. 33

Pattern Coins of Mexico

By DR. A. F. PRADEAU

AT different times the Republican government of Mexico called upon the engravers of the country to submit appropriate designs with the end in view of selecting one or more from them to be used in the metallic currency. The first contest was authorized by Congress on August 1, 1823.

Don Guadalupe Victoria became the first president of Mexico on October 10, 1824, at which time it was thought proper to have the effigy of the first chief executive appearing on the obverse of the coinage. This monarchical custom was not welcomed by the President and, therefore, it did not receive the executive approval. As a result, numismatists now have the beautiful pattern known as the "VICTORIA peso." It was designed by Don Jose Guerrero, a talented medalist, disciple of Don Gerónimo Antonio Gil of Spanish Colonial fame.

There are two types of the Victoria pesos—the obverse is the same on both types and has in the center of the field the bust of President Victoria in full

uniform, facing right. Around the margin the inscription

EL EXMO. S. D. GUADALUPE VICTORIA PRESIDENTE. 10. DE LA

(His excellency—Señor Don—Guadalupe Victoria first president of the)*

The reverse of the first type presents in the center of the field the Mexican eagle facing front, standing upon a cactus growing from a small mound which rises from the waters of the supposedly Texcoco Lake. The eagle appears holding a serpent with its beak and the right claw. The margin of the upper half of the piece bears the legend REPUBLICA MEXICANA; and on the lower half of the margin appears a semi-circular adornment made of an olive branch on the left and of an oak branch on the right, tied together. The edge is reeded. The design on the reverse of this first type is similar to the obverse of the coinage issued from 1825 to 1869 and from 1873 to 1905.

* Note of the author—The continuation of the sentence "Mexican Republic" is found on the reverse.



The reverse of the second type is typical of a commemorative medal. It presents in the center of the field an eagle of the **crooked** or **hook-neck** variety, also standing upon a cactus plant and devouring a serpent. The legend **REPUBLICA MEXICANA** is found arranged semicircularly over the head and wings of the bird and under it is the usual half wreath formed by the oak and olive branches except that the olive branch is placed on the right and the oak branch on the left. (This type of eagle is similar to the one used on the coinage during the years 1823, 1824 and 1825.) The whole is surrounded by two concentric circular borders having within, in minute capital letters, the inscription:

J. GUERRERO, DIBUJO Y GRABO
EN MEXICO A. DE 1824 Y LA
DEDICA AL MERITO Y PATRI-
OTISMO DEL MISMO S. E.

the free translation of which would be:
"Designed and engraved by J. Guerrero
in Mexico City the year of 1824, and
dedicated to the merit and patriotism
of his excellency."

This medal is found in gold, silver, bronze, in a base white metal and also fire gilded. It was positively not struck by any governmental agency as the national treasury had only forty-two **pesos** in cash at the time President Victoria entered his high office.

By the law of November 16, 1824 the Republic of Mexico was prohibited from issuing a national copper coinage, which resulted in the states, municipalities and not a few private concerns flooding the markets with coins made of this metal. As the private coinage of one place was not acceptable in others, an anomalous situation was created which, in addition to the consequent depreciation, played havoc with merchants and populace alike. By 1828 Congress had become conscious of the predicament and decided to permit a national issue of copper coinage. A pattern was submitted with the obverse similar to that of the **pesos** of from 1825 to 1869. The reverse has on the face of it a perpendicular staff supporting a Phrygian cap, with the rest of the field left blank, presumably for the intended value. Around the margin the inscription



LA LIBERTAD EN LA LEY. 1828
(Liberty within the law)

On March 28th of the following year coinage of an entirely different design was authorized. The rejection of this pattern was due, in the opinion of the author, to its close resemblance to the design of the gold coinage then in existence.

During 1838 a series of copper pattern pieces were made. In all of them the obverse presents in the center of



the field a female head facing right, more Caucasian than aboriginal, with flowing hair, and a ribbon bearing the word LIBERTAD encircling the forehead. Around the margin one reads * REPUBLICA MEXICANA * and in the center, below, the date: 1838.

fourth of a **real**) while the mint mark appears below. This was "M^o." for Mexico City; "C^a." for Chihuahua; "D^o." for Durango; "G^o." for Guana-juato; and "G^a." for Guadalajara. The border in some of the pieces is plain and in others elaborately garnished. See Fonrobert, numbers 6633, 6765, 6808, 6848, 6914 and Gutttag's Latin American Coins, page 375, number 3168.

The KURTZ **peso** is a well executed pattern usually found in a copper alloy. Nothing is known about the history of this piece but the author believes that it was made about 1845 at the request of Herr Herman Stahlknecht, lessee of the Durango mint. The obverse is similar to that of the **pesos** struck from 1825 to 1869 except that the inscription reads:



The reverse varies in design for each mint but almost all carry the value in two lines UNA — CUARTILLA (one-

MONNAIE MEXICAINE (Mexican currency)

The reverse has in the center of the field the following legend in three lines:

EU^E. KURTZ — MECANICIEN —
A PARIS

the whole within a garland of a laurel branch on the left and an oak branch on the right, overlapping above and tied together below with a ribbon in a bowknot.

As the laws of March 15, 1861 (not enforced on account of the French intervention) and of November 27, 1867, created a new monetary system for Mexico, the government again held a contest for coin designs. Among those rejected was one for gold coinage presented by Sebastián C. Navalón. The pattern itself was made of gold, and has a wide plain border on both sides. The obverse has the Mexican coat of arms with the eagle facing front and perched upon the usual cactus plant. The serpent is held with the beak and right claw. Over the heads of both the eagle and the snake appears what seems to be the rising sun with radiating rays extending upward. The whole is nearly encircled by the olive and oak branches. In the background and projecting from the sides of the coat of arms a scudgel and the pommel of a sword can be seen on the left and a quiver filled with arrows on the right. Near the wide border around the upper half is the inscription REPUBLICA MEXICANA and below, in the center, is the date 1868. The reverse has in the center of the field the draped bust of a female figure. Around the margin, upper half, one reads

IGUALDAD EN LA LEY (Equality within the law)

and in the lower half the following inscription

C.H. M^o. 20 PESOS. 0.875

(The C.H. represents the initials of the assayer of the Mexico City mint, the mark of which is seen immediately

previous to the value; and the numbers represent the intended fineness of the gold coins.)

In 1890, DOS CENTAVOS copper patterns appeared having on the obverse a female bust, facing left, with flowing hair and wearing a Phrygian cap; around the margin is the legend REPUBLICA MEXICANA.

The reverse presents in the center of the field, within a circle made of ornaments, the value in two lines DOS — CENTAVOS. The marginal inscription gives the name of a state of the Mexican union; and below the date—1890—between two five-pointed stars. Patterns of this type are found for the States of Campeche, Coahuila, Mexico, Nuevo Leon, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Tlaxcala and Zacatecas, none of which, with the exception of San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas, had mints. The one for Tlaxcala has the word PRUEBA (trial) inscribed in a third line under **Centavos**. All others have a five-pointed star. The author is unable to state the origin of these pieces.

The coining rights which the states had possessed had been revoked as early as 1841 but due to the constant turmoil in which the country had been, some of the states had continued coining their own currency until 1872. By 1890 the government of Mexico was on a sound financial basis and was making preparations to take over the mints which, up to that time, had been leased to private interests. There was no need for state coinage; therefore, it is the belief of the writer that these pieces are innovations unauthorized by the government of Mexico. Evidence of this can be found in the medallic variations of the above described pattern in Gutttag's *Latin American Coins*, page 394, numbers 3603-A and 3603-B.

The last pattern known to the author is for a twenty **peso** gold coin. The obverse is typical of the coins of the



country used from 1825 to 1869 and from 1873 to 1905. The reverse has in the center of the field the head of Hidalgo, the Washington of Mexico. The marginal inscription reads

VEINTE PESOS. M^o. A. M. 900.
* 1892 *

(Twenty pesos. Mexico City mint.
The assayer's initials. The fineness.)

An interesting feature about this pattern is that Mexico used the head of Hidalgo designed in this pattern in the gold coinage authorized by law of March 25, 1905, but only in the coins of five and ten pesos denominations, and also in the two and a half pesos gold piece authorized by law of October 31, 1918.

New Issues of Coins

By HOWLAND WOOD

Germany's New 5 Marks

THE most recent German 5 mark piece is a coin showing no originality in design. The obverse is the same as the one issued last year bearing the portrait of the late President Paul von Hindenburg, and was illustrated on page 148 of the Coin Collector's Journal for October, 1935. The reverse shows an

stamps (Scott 465-6) commemorating the Nazi conference held at Nuremberg in 1935.

The New Chinese Copper Coins

In the Journal for March of this year the new nickel coinage for China was reported. At that time the copper pieces had not been received. We are herewith showing the design of the



eagle with outstretched wings perching on a closed wreath within which is a swastika. At left 5, at right REICHSMARK in two lines; around at bottom DEUTSCHES REICH 1936. This design appeared last year on two postage



copper pieces. These are of the value of 1 Fen and 1/2 Fen. Instead of the portrait of Sun Yat Sen the obverse bears the Kuomintang or Peoples Party emblem, a sun with twelve rays.

English Bank Tokens

AMONG the interesting coins of England are the bank tokens that were issued from 1797 to 1816 because of a deficiency of a regular silver currency.



In 1797 the first of these extraordinary issues took place. Permission was granted to the Goldsmith's Hall Company to counterstamp Spanish dollar and half-dollars by placing on the neck of the bust of the Spanish sovereign, the device of the king's head, with which the silver plate sold in Great Britain was customarily stamped. These coins, when thus stamped, were to pass current in the kingdom for their face value and to be legal tender. The order for the stamping of these coins was given in the month of March, 1797. During that year 2,325,099 pieces were issued, each to pass current for four shillings and nine pence of British money. The number of half-dollars issued is not known.

After seven months experiment it was necessary to recall the issue. Unscrupulous persons began using the countermark so extensively that the government was forced to declare the issue to be legal tender no later than the last day of October, 1797.

In 1804 the treasury ordered the officers of the mint to countermark Spanish dollars using a die of octagonal shape. Even this, however, did not prevent counterfeiting, so that in May of



the same year, the Government employed Messrs Boulton of Soho to strike dollars for general circulation. These dollars have on the obverse a head of the king to right, laureated, with the bust draped, while the inscription reads GEORGIUS III GRATIA REX. On the reverse, in the centre of an oval is Britannia seated.

These are all dated 1804 in which year there were 1,211,484 pieces issued.



In 1811, because of the high value of silver, the treasury directed that these coins should be raised in value to five

Continued on page 196

Notes on the Transportation Companies That Have Issued Paper Money

By H. R. STEPHENS

Ohio Railroad A Road Built on Stilts

This line was organized in 1836. It was to run from New York City to and up the Tioga River, intersecting head waters of the Genessee and Allegheny Rivers, to Lake Erie, along the shore of the lake and after crossing the Cuyahoga, Sandusky and Wabash Rivers to terminate where the Rock River enters the Mississippi, a distance of 1050 miles. (At that date there was no City of Chicago). The City of Ohio was the headquarters of the Road for some time and notes were issued from that place.

The cost of this proposed Road was to be less than \$1,000,000 and the entire line was to be built on stilts. Plans called for a double line of piles, or posts with planks edgewise to be bolted thereto. No provision was made for iron rails, chains or even ties. The cars were presumably to run on the planks mentioned above. This plan (the most economical on paper) was adopted by the Ohio Railroad Company, with a slight change—the addition of a light strap iron rail.

The charter of this strange line, when obtained, was most liberal and gave the Company banking privileges. This privilege was utilized to the extent of some \$400,000, none of which was ever redeemed. In addition the Company received subscriptions amounting to \$1,991,000.

After three years, actual construction was commenced. Right of way 100 feet in width was cleared and 112 piles and 1056 ties were laid to the mile. The first pile was at Fremont, Ohio, June 19th, 1839. However, before work had proceeded beyond Manhat-

tanville, the Ohio Plunder Law, passed in 1837, under which this Company had milked the State of Ohio of a quarter of a million dollars, was repealed in 1840. The Ohio Railroad collapsed, which was very fortunate, for only ten years later the Toledo, Norfolk & Cleveland was built and operated for approximately \$2,500 less per mile than the estimated cost of the Ohio Railroad.

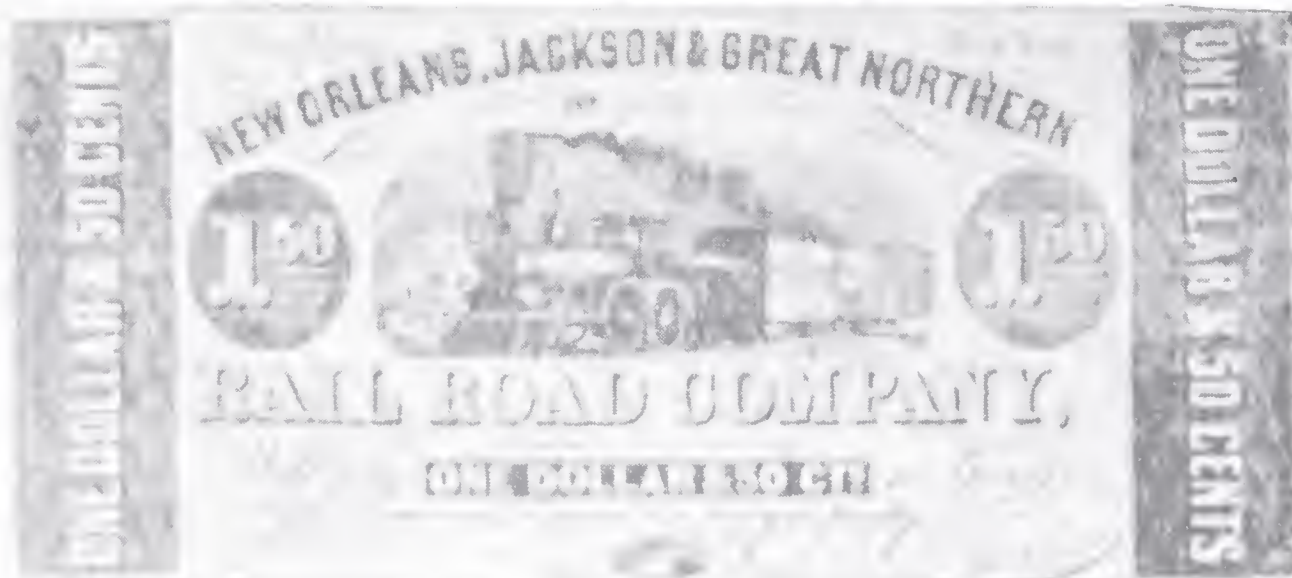
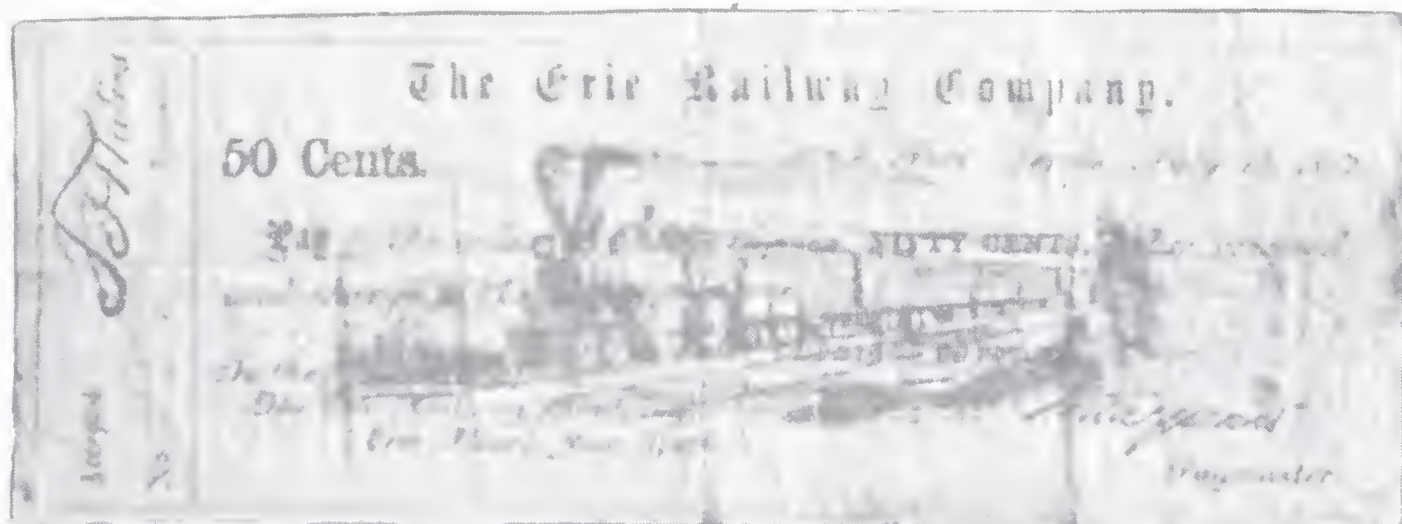
For a complete history of the financial wizardry behind the Ohio Railroad, see Volume III, pp. 265-284 of "The Western Reserve Historical Society".

Mississippi & Alabama Railroad

This Company had offices in the City of Brandon, Mississippi, during the years 1837 and 1838. Though there is no record of a single rail ever being laid, the company issued notes in 1837.

Erie Railway Company

The Erie Railway Company was the result of the reorganization in 1861 of the New York & Erie Railroad, chartered in the State of New York, April 24th, 1832. The original charter of the New York and Erie prescribed that the entire line of road be within the State of New York. Construction of this road began in 1836 and in September, 1841, the line between Piermont to Goshen was opened. In May, 1845, the State of New York agreed to release the Road from obligation of approximately \$3,000,000. advanced towards construction of the line, if the road was completed within six years. In 1851 the



line from the Hudson River to Lake Erie was opened, the charter having been amended to provide for passage through a small part of the State of Pennsylvania.

In 1875 the Erie Railway went into Receivership. In 1878 the Line of Road was transferred to the New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company. This latter road was sold under foreclosure November 6th, 1895, and became part of the present Erie Railroad Company which was chartered November 14th, 1895.

New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern R.R. Co.

This Company was chartered April 22nd, 1852. The road opened in 1859 running from New Orleans, La., to Canton, Miss., a distance of 206 miles. The line was extended by an act of the Mississippi State Legislature April 11, 1871. This extension was to run from Canton, Miss., via Kuscusco and Aberdeen to the Tennessee State Line. The Act further authorized counties, towns and cities to subscribe to Company stock or to donate to the Company any amount which was deemed proper and which might be duly authorized by two-thirds of the legal voters. The Company itself was authorized to issue 8%-30 year bonds to the extent of \$3,500,000.

A rather unusual provision of the act was that if the Road was completed to Kuscusco in two years and to Aberdeen in five years from January 1st, 1872, the Government (presumably the State of Mississippi) would transfer all stock held by it in any and every railroad company within the State to the Company.

This road was leased to the Southern Railroad Association for several years, the contract terminating in 1870. In 1874 the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern and the Mississippi Central Railroad Companies were consolidated to form the New Orleans, St. Louis and

Chicago Railroad Company, running from New Orleans to Cairo, Illinois, a distance of 548 miles. This company was reorganized in 1877 as the New Orleans, Jackson and Northern Railroad and is now part of the Illinois Central Railroad. (See September 1936 issue of the JOURNAL for history of the Mississippi Central Railroad.)

Additional Information on Grand Street & Newtown Railroad

Supplementing and correcting notes on Grand Street & Newtown Railroad Company appearing in September Journal:—

The statement made in September journal that this line was undoubtedly a part of the present Long Island Railroad was incorrect.

Further search has developed facts as follows:—The Grand Street and Newtown R.R. was organized in 1860 and was constructed to run from the New York Ferries in the City of Brooklyn, E.D., to the Newtown Creek at Penny Bridge. When Grand Street, in the Village of Newtown was extended and improved in 1876, the property owners thereon consented to the extension of the Railroad line through Grand Street to the Village of Newtown, a distance of 6 miles from the ferries. A report of 1885 indicates a total of 13 miles of all tracks and sidings; schedule of cars—Broadway to Calvary Cemetery every 6 minutes, running time 30 minutes; to Newtown Village every 15 minutes, running time 60 minutes. The fare was 5c to Calvary and 10c to Newtown and the line carried 2,791,288 passengers in year ending Sept. 1885.

On May 1st, 1890 the railroad and property of the Grand Street and Newtown was leased to the Brooklyn City R.R. Co., which latter road had been organized in 1853. The Brooklyn City was leased to the Brooklyn Heights R.R. which is now part of the present Brooklyn Rapid Transit system.

The Gold Coins of South America

By WAYTE RAYMOND

ECUADOR

As Part of Colombia



Obverse—EL ECUADOR EN COLOMBIA. Bust of Liberty, LIBERTAD on diadem.
1 D or 1 E divided by QUITO below.

Reverse—EL PODER EN LA CONSTITUCION. Two mountain peaks, condor on
each, sun over valley between. Date below.

Dates—1833, 1834, 1835.

Rupublica del Ecuador



Obverse—EL PODER EN LA CONSTITUCION. Bust of Liberty, date and value
below.

Reverse—REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR. Valley formed by three mountain peaks;
radiant sun, behind which seven stars above a band incused with signs of the
Zodiac. QUITO. F. P. below.

4 Scudos, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1841.

8 Scudos, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.



8 Scudos 1845.

Obverse—EL PODER EN LA CONSTITUCION. Bust of Bolivar, BOLIVAR incuse on
neck, 1845 21 Qs below.

Reverse—REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR. National arms dividing 8-E, QUITO M. Y.
below. Extremely rare.



8 Scudos.

Obverse—Similar to preceding, BOLIVAR in field.

Reverse—Similar, QUITO G. J. below.

Dates—1847 to 1850, 1852, 1854 to 1856.

10 Sucres.

Obverse—REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR. Head of Gen. Sucre, date below.

Reverse—DIEZ SUCRES. National arms. G. 8. 136 at left; LEY 0.900 at right.

Dates—1899, 1900.

Domestic Coinage Executed, By Mints, During
The Month of October, 1936

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver
SILVER			
Half dollars—regular	\$997,160.00	\$232,000.00	
Half dollars—commemorative:			
Albany, N. Y.	12,506.50		
Columbia Sesquicentennial			\$351.50
Daniel Boone	1,002.00		
Elgin Centennial	12,507.50		
Quarter dollars	1,725,025.75	152,000.00	98,400.00
Dimes	615,040.30	426,000.00	500,000.00
MINOR			
Five-cent nickels	801,700.00	122,500.00	138,000.00
One-cent bronze	450,956.90		84,000.00

Christianity and Ancient Coins

By HARRY J. STEIN

WITH the approach of the Christmas season, it is appropriate to recall some numismatic sidelights concerning the early days of Christianity.

First to be considered in chronological order are the so-called "widow's mites" of Pontius Pilate. These little bronze coins were struck in Jerusalem under the direct authority of this infamous procurator who sentenced Jesus Christ to crucifixion. The coins are dated in the 16th, 17th, and 18th years of the reign of Emperor Tiberius, which correspond to the 5th, 6th, and 7th years respectively of Pilate's governorship of Judaea.



Mites of Pontius Pilate

There are many references to coins in the New Testament, but it is peculiar that in no instance is any reference made to the specific issue of money mentioned. For instance, Judas Iscariot betrayed his master for thirty pieces of silver. These coins may have been shekels of Israel, or tetradrachms from Tyre, or they may have been any of the hundreds of types of Greek and Roman silver coins which found their way to and circulated in the Holy Land.



Shekel of Israel

Again, it is related in the Gospel according to St. Matthew that the Pharisees (the reactionary sect of the Temple noted for strict formalism and pretensions to superior sanctity) questioned Jesus Christ as follows, "What thinkest thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Caesar or not?"

Jesus perceived that their purpose was to compromise him and answered, "Why tempt ye me, ye hypocrites? Show me the tribute penny."

The coin was produced and he asked of them, "Whose is this image and superscription?"

They answered, "Caesar's."

To which Christ replied, "Render therefore unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are God's."

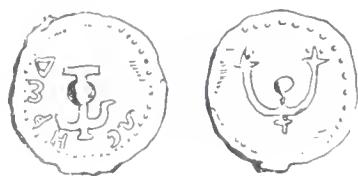


Tribute Penny of Tiberius

It is generally accepted that the tribute penny was the denarius of Tiberius bearing his portrait on the ob-

verse, and on the reverse the seated figure of Livia surrounded by the inscription "Maxim Pontiff" (Chief Priest). Now, there is no proof that this is the actual type of the coin produced on the occasion, but numismatists agree that it most likely was because Tiberius was the reigning Caesar, and his coins must have predominated in the circulating money of the time. When a coin bearing Caesar's image and superscription was produced, that Caesar was in all likelihood the living Caesar. The particular reverse design is favored because the emperor referred to as the chief priest of an idolatrous religion must have been most obnoxious, and of all other types in circulation, this one would be the most provocative.

Then there is the story of the widow's mites. When those who translated the Bible into English came to the monetary terms they must have been quite perplexed, but despite the uncertainty of the identification of the coins the poor widow threw into the treasury, collectors commonly associate the term "widow's mites" with the little bronze coins issued by the Hashmonean and Herodian kings of Judaea and by the Roman procurators.



Mite of Herod

There are, of course, many other references to money in the New Testament. A summary and explanation of them may be found in "A Handy Guide to Jewish Coins" by Rev. Edgar Rogers.

A series of coins of considerable interest are the issues of large bronzes of the emperors Septimius Severus (A.D. 193-211), Macrinus (A.D. 217-218), and Philip (A.D. 244-9) struck at Apameia in Asia Minor showing on the reverse a



Bronze of Septimius Severus
Showing Noah's Ark

chest or ark floating on water and inscribed "ΝΩΣ" (Noah). There are two human figures inside the ark and two outside, a raven is atop the vessel, and above there is a dove bearing an olive branch. For some reason the story of the Deluge must have captured the imagination of the people of Apameia and they made graphic reference to it on their coins.

Emperor Philip and his wife Marcia Otacilia were believed to have embraced the Christian faith. If this is true, they are the first royal persons to have been Christians. A contemporary writer relates that Philip was a true believer and actually performed a public penance. It is also true that he conferred the post-mortem title of "Divus" on Gordian, and performed other heathen ceremonies in public. Whether or not this royal couple were Christians is therefore uncertain. None of the coins of Philip, or of any member of his family have Christian references.

Salonina, wife of Emperor Gallienus (A.D. 254-268) is said to have been a Christian. The suggestion has been made that one of her coins bearing the inscription "Aug(usta) in Pace" bears this out, but the notion is apparently mistaken for these coins were struck during her lifetime, and it is almost certain that no record of her having died in "Christian peace" would be made while she was living. The coin un-

doubtedly has no Christian reference, but it is mentioned here because the inscription is interesting and some students have actually claimed for it Christian association.

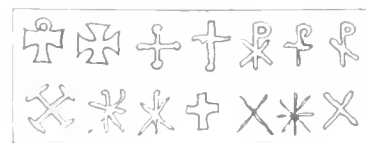
Constantine the Great (A.D. 306-337) was the first to declare Christianity the state religion of the Roman Empire, and types insinuating his partiality to the Faith by the use of symbols appear on some of his coins. There are many varieties, but the Christian emblems employed consist only of differently designed crosses and the labarum.

With regard to the origin of the labarum, it seems that sometime during the year A.D. 311, Constantine conceived the idea that the adoption of Christianity as the state religion would serve to greatly enhance his temporal power. Besides, the Caesars he had defeated had been consecrated as gods. Constantine had the utmost contempt for them, and therefore could not conscientiously regard them as such, and the religion which sanctioned their deification did not satisfy his requirements.

It is said that one day while engaged in fervent prayer he saw in the heavens a miracle consisting of a "trophy of a cross of light" bearing the inscription "BY THIS CONQUER". His army is also reported to have seen the miracle but Constantine, still in doubt, continued to pray till night. In his sleep the Christ of God appeared to him bearing the sign he had seen during the day, and commanded him to make a standard resembling the sign, and to carry it into battle against his enemies. At daybreak he called together his craftsmen and supervised them in the construction of the standard as he had been commanded in the miracle. It is described by an ancient writer who claims to have seen it as follows: "a long spear, overlaid with gold, formed the figure of a cross by means of a piece placed transversely across it. On the top of all there was a crown, inter-

woven with costly precious stones and gold, on which the symbol of the title of our Salvation, two letters, letter P being marked diagonally with X exactly in its center".

Despite what has just been related, Constantine did not invent the labarum, for it had previously been in use as a military standard, and also appears as a magistrate's symbol on the coins of Ptolemy III, king of Egypt (B.C. 247-220). The best that can be said for Constantine is that he gave an old monogram a new association.



Types of Early Crosses

Frederick W. Madden, the author of the well known book on Jewish coins, published a numismatic study of the symbols of the Faith under the title "Christian Emblems" to which the reader desiring further and more particular knowledge is referred.



Bronze Coin of Ptolemy III Showing the Monogram ✠

Without going into greater detail, the following coins illustrate the use of Christian symbols on the coinage of Constantine the great.



Coins of Constantine the Great

There is an interesting posthumous coin of Constantine showing a hand, said to be the hand of God, extended over the emperor in a chariot. A type which appeared in the fifth century showing the emperor in the attitude of a gladitorial victor, with his foot on a human headed serpent probably represents the emperor as the "Defender of the Faith" prevailing over the evil of paganism represented by the serpent.

Definitely religious types referring to Christianity by more than bare symbolism were first issued by the emperors Vetricio and Magnentius in A.D. 350.



Bronze of Magnentius

These coins bear the letters "A" and "W", one on each side of the labarum, with an inscription relating to the salvation of the state. The "A" and "W" refer to the description of Christ in the Book of Revelations (xxii; 13), "I am Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last."



Bronze of Julian

Emperor Julian Philosophus, commonly called "The Apostate" (A.D. 361-3) struck an interesting issue of coins showing the Apis bull and the jackel-headed Anubis, pagan gods, as derisive gestures at Christianity. Julian, according to his own statement was a Christian up to his twentieth year when he abandoned the religion in favor of the heathen Greek mythology. On his ascension to the throne he openly declared himself a pagan. After his death, despite his apostasy, Christianity continued as the state religion.

The wars between Heraclius, the Christian emperor of Rome with Chosroes II, king of Persia, in whose country the religion of Zoroaster involving fire worship was practiced, affords another interesting numismatic sidelight. In A.D. 603 Chosroes began his career of conquest. In 614 he invaded the Holy Land (then part of Heraclius' empire), captured and reduced Jerusalem to ruins, put the population to the sword, and carried off to his capital at Ctesiphon many priceless relics, including the wood of what was believed to be the True Cross upon which Christ was crucified.

Chosroes was finally defeated in 627 by Heraclius at the Battle of Nineveh, but the victory was not conclusive for the reason that after so many years of warfare neither side had enough strength left to completely defeat the other. The following year Chosroes was deposed and murdered by his son. Peace was concluded between the Christians and the Persians restoring boundaries as they were before Chosroes started his wars. The True Cross was returned, and Heraclius replaced it in Jerusalem with great pomp and ceremony.



Gold Coin of Heraclius

The coins of Heraclius generally bear the cross either as a main or minor device. The coins of Chosroes show two priests performing a rite at a fire altar. The difference between the two symbols is written in history with the blood of a million men.



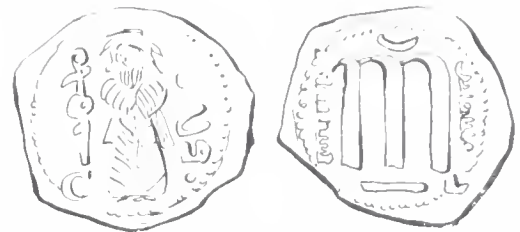
Silver Coin of Chosroes
Showing the Fire Worshippers

In 637 Jerusalem was again captured, this time by the Saracens or Arabs, and the Moslem occupation of the Holy Land began. The first coins struck by the infidel upon the capture of the Holy

City were similar to the Byzantine types, except that the cross is replaced by the



Bronze of Heraclius



Bronze of Mua'wiah A.D. 661-679

crescent. When the crescent supplanted the symbol of Christianity on the coins of the Holy Land, Palestine continued under the rule of Islam until after the World War, with the exception of a few brief years during the era of the Crusades.

ENGLISH BANK TOKENS

Continued from page 186

shillings and sixpence. In the same year the Bank of England was allowed to issue bank tokens of three denominations, five shillings and six pence, three shillings, and one shilling and sixpence or eighteen pence.

In September of this same year, there was a second issue of tokens of three shillings, and one shilling and sixpence values. From 1813 to 1816 these two denominations continued to be issued, although the type was changed as is shown in the illustration.

In 1817 steps were taken to recall all these tokens. This however, was found



to be a task requiring several years before all the people were aware of the fact or complied with the orders, though all the time running the risk of finding their coins depreciated in value by falling from a face value to that of simply bullion.

COMMEMORATIVE COINS

Prices Revised to January, 1937

The great demand for United States Commemorative Coins has made it impossible for us to maintain the prices quoted in the Standard Catalogue or Price List. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to publish a monthly list of our current prices; also our offers for such coins as are needed for our stock. We have adopted the terms of "Bid" and "Asked" as a convenient mode of expression. Prices are subject to change without notice. Postage extra in all cases. We will pay the "Bid" price for any reasonable number of coins sent us. Collectors having large amounts of any Commemorative Coin should write stating quantity before sending. All quotations are for uncirculated coins. This list cancels all previous ones.

		Bid	Ask			Bid	Ask
1.	1892 Half Dollar. Columbus.....		1.50	38.	1935 Half Dollar. Spanish Trail	4.50	7.00
2.	1893 Half Dollar. Columbus.....		1.00	39.	1935 Half Dollar. Boone.		
3.	1893 Quarter Dol. Isabella.....	2.00	3.00		With small 1934 date.....	2.00	3.00
4.	1900 Dollar. Lafayette.....	3.00	5.00	39a.	1935 Half Dollar. Same D		
5.	1915 Half Dol. Pan. Pacific.....	13.50	20.00	39b.	1935 Half Dollar. Same S		
6.	1918 Half Dollar. Lincoln		1.50		Sold only by the pair .	45.00	
7.	1920 Half Dollar. Maine.....	3.50	6.00	40.	1935 Half Dollar. Texas		
8.	1920 Half Dollar. Pilgrim		1.75	40a.	1935 Half Dollar. Texas D		
9.	1921 Half Dollar. Pilgrim	5.00	8.00	40b.	1935 Half Dollar. Texas S		
10.	1921 Half Dollar. Missouri .	15.00	25.00		Sold only in sets of three ..	5.50	9.00
11.	1921 Half Dollar. Missouri.2*4	20.00	35.00	41.	1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas ..		
12.	1921 Half Dollar. Alabama ..	4.50	8.00	41a.	1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas D		
13.	1921 Half Dollar. Alabama.2x2	13.00	20.00	41b.	1936 Half Dollar. Arkansas S.		
14.	1922 Half Dollar. Grant		3.00		Sold only in sets of three	4.00	7.50
15.	1922 Half Dollar. Grant*	40.00	60.00	42.	1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Island		
16.	1923 Half Dollar. Monroe	1.25	2.00	42a.	1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Is. D		
17.	1924 Half Dollar. Huguenot ..	2.00	3.00	42b.	1936 Half Dollar. Rhode Is. S		
18.	1925 Half Dollar. Lexington.....	1.25	2.00		Sold only in sets of three ..		9.00
19.	1925 Half Dollar. Stone Mt.....		1.00	43.	1936 Half Dollar. Boone		2.00
20.	1925 Half Dollar. California....	1.75	3.00	43a.	1936 Half Dollar. Boone D ..		
21.	1925 Half Dollar. Vancouver ...	6.50	10.00	43b.	1936 Half Dollar. Boone S.....		
22.	1926 Half Dollar. Sesqui.....		2.00		Sold by the pair only		12.00
23.	1926 Half Dollar. Oregon		2.00	44.	1936 Half Dollar. Texas ..		
24.	1926 Half Dollar. Oregon S		2.00	44a.	1936 Half Dollar. Texas D		
25.	1927 Half Dollar. Vermont	2.25	4.00	44b.	1936 Half Dollar. Texas S		
26.	1928 Half Dollar. Hawaii	11.00	17.50		Sold only in sets of three ..		7.50
27.	1928 Half Dollar. Oregon	3.00	5.50	45.	1936 Half Dollar. Oregon	3.00	5.00
28.	1933 Half Dollar. Oregon	6.00	10.00	45a.	1936 Half Dollar. Oregon S	6.50	10.00
29.	1934 Half Dollar. Oregon.....	3.00	5.50	46.	1936 Half Dollar. San Diego ..		2.25
30.	1934 Half Dollar. Maryland		2.00	47.	1936 Half Dollar. Cleveland ..		2.50
31.	1934 Half Dollar. Texas		1.50	48.	1936 Half Dollar. Wisconsin ..		2.25
32.	1934 Half Dollar. Boone	2.50	4.00	49.	1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati		
33.	1935 Half Dollar. Boone		3.00	49a.	1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati D		
33a.	1935 Half Dollar. Boone D	4.00	6.00	49b.	1936 Half Dollar. Cincinnati S		
33b.	1935 Half Dollar. Boone S	4.00	6.00		Sold only in sets of three ..		50.00
34.	1935 Half Dollar. Connecticut	4.00	6.00	50.	1936 Half Dollar. Long Island		1.50
35.	1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas	2.25	3.50	51.	1936 Half Dollar. York, Me.		2.25
35a.	1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas D ..	4.00	6.00	52.	1936 Half Dollar. Bridgeport ..		3.00
35b.	1935 Half Dollar. Arkansas S ..	4.00	6.00	53.	1936 Half Dollar. Lynchburg ..	3.00	5.00
36.	1935 Half Dollar. Hudson	7.00	10.00	54.	1936 Half Dollar. Elgin, Ill.		2.25
37.	1935 Half Dollar. San Diego ..		2.00				

SILVER COMMEMORATIVE MEDALS

1925 Norse Centennial	1.50	1935 Pony Express Jubilee. Nickel-	
1935 Pony Express. Coin silver ..	3.00	Silver25

OVER)

GOLD COMMEMORATIVE COINS

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
1903 Dollar. Jefferson	4.75	7.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Round	200.00	300.00
1903 Dollar. McKinley	4.75	7.00	1915 50 Dol. Pan. Pac. Octag.	165.00	250.00
1904 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	10.00	15.00	1916 Dollar. McKinley	3.50	5.50
1905 Dollar. Lewis-Clark	8.00	12.50	1917 Dollar. McKinley	6.50	10.00
1915 2½ Dol. Pan. Pacific	12.00	17.50	1922 Dollar. Grant	8.00	12.00
1915 Dollar. Pan. Pacific	4.00	6.00	1922 Dollar. Grant. Star	5.50	8.00
			1926 2½ Dollar. Sesqui	5.00	7.50



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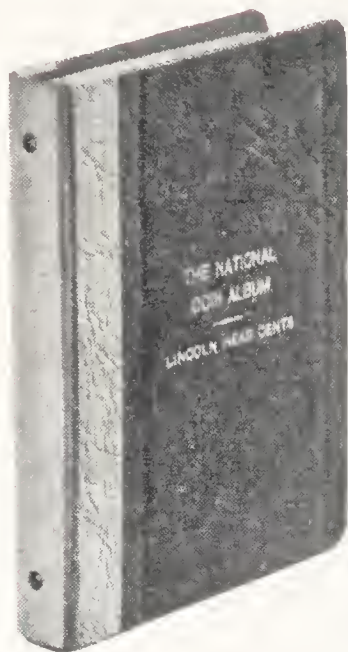
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